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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the Japan-Korea people's friendship delegation after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives President Losonczi Pal of the HPR Presidium

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 17 Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, who was on an official friendship visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were President Losonczi Pal; and his party Szeker Gyula, Minister of Heavy Industry of the HPR; Marjai Jozsef, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Major General Olah Istvan, Vice-Minister of Defence; and Sebestijen Jeno, Ambassador of the HPR to the DPRK, and others.

Also present there were Comrades Choi Yong Kun and So Chol; and Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with President Losonczi Pal.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Gives Luncheon for President Losonczi Pal of the HPR Presidium

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a luncheon on September 17 for Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, who was on an official friendship visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were President Losonczi Pal; and his party Szeker Gyula, Minister of Heavy Industry of the HPR; Marjai Jozsef, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Major General Olah Istvan, Vice-Minister of Defence; and Sebestijen Jeno, Ambassador of the HPR to the DPRK, and others.

Also present there were Comrades Choi Yong Kun and So Chol; and Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Li Man Sok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Major General Pak Jung Guk, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Japan-Korea People's Friendship Delegation

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 16 the Japan-Korea people's friendship delegation which was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Isamu Akamatsu, Vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the Lower House; and deputy head of the delegation Tadato Miyamoto, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; and members of the delegation Yudaka Miyadake, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions and Vice-Chairman of the Federation of the Synthetic Chemical Industrial Workers' Trade Unions; Sinichi Takahashi, Member of the Japan Science Council and Chairman of the Council of History Educationists; Hiroshi Innami, Deputy Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association; and Keisuke Okazaki, Vice-Chief of the National Movement Section of the National Movement Department of the Japan Socialist Party.

Also on hand were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Kim Ung, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Gives Luncheon for Japan-Korea People's Friendship Delegation

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave on September 16 a luncheon for the Japan-Korea people's friendship delegation which was on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon were head of the delegation Isamu Akamatsu, Vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the Lower House; and deputy head of the delegation Tadato Miyamoto, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; and members of the delegation Yudaka Miyadake, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions and Vice-Chairman of the Federation of the Synthetic Chemical Industrial Workers' Trade Unions; Sinichi Takahashi, Member of the Japan Science Council and Chairman of the Council of History Educationists; Hiroshi Innami, Deputy Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association; and Keisuke Okazaki, Vice-Chief of the National Movement Department of the Japan Socialist Party.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Kim Ung, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

National Conference of Trade Workers Held in Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader

A national conference of trade workers was held in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang for three days from September 13 to 15.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the conference hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, who has confidently led our people only along one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation for nearly half a century since he began his revolutionary activities at his early age.

The conference called on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, reviewed the shining successes attained in the domain of trade during the past period and discussed fighting tasks for effecting new innovations in the supply of commodities to the working people, upholding the programmatic teachings given by the Leader at the historic Fifth Congress of the Party.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the platform, the entire attendants rose as one from their seats and warmly welcomed the fatherly Leader

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TELEGRAMS

✦ **Comrade Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Prime Minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, replying to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

✦ **Comrade Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of condolence to Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the death of Soviet cosmonauts on their way to the earth after successful carrying out of the long-term space flight plan.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Michel Micombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Burundi.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Gregoire Kayibanda**, President of the Republic of Rwanda, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Rwanda.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China** on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to the emergency congress of the **Mauritanian People's Party.**

Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Returns Home after Winding Up His Visit to Our Country

Arrival

Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on September 15 by a special plane to pay an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

His party consisted of Szeker Gyula, Minister of Heavy Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic; Marjai Jozsef, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Major General Olah Istvan, Vice-Minister of Defence; Sebestijen Jeno, Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kadas Istvan, Director of a Department of the Foreign Ministry; Lakatos Erno, Vice-Director of the Information Bureau under the Cabinet; Csaba Ferenc, Vice-Director of a Department of the Foreign Ministry; Szunyogh Karoly, Chief of a Section of the Presidium; and suite members.

Present at the airport were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, So Chol and Chong Jun Taek; and Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the SPA; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; other Ministers of the Cabinet; and responsible cadres of central organs, social organizations and the Korean People's Army.

Also present there were staff members of the Embassy of the

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Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrives in Pyongyang to pay a friendship visit to our country

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Colombia after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Parliamentary Delegation of the Republic of Colombia

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 16 the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Colombia which was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Gilberto Zapata Isaza, First Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia; and members of the delegation Orlando De Jesus Durango Helnandez, Member of the Senate of the Republic of Colombia; Edel Tellez De Castaneda, Member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia; Alberto Zalamea Costa, Member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia; and Marco Tulio Rodriguez Martinez, Press Secretary of the Parliament of the Republic of Colombia.

Also on hand were Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Li Jong Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Gives Dinner for Parliamentary Delegation of the Republic of Colombia

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave on September 16 a dinner for the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Colombia which was on a visit to our country.

Invited to the dinner were head of the delegation Gilberto Zapata Isaza, First Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia: and members of the delegation Orlando De Jesus Durango Helnandez, Member of the Senate of the Republic of Colombia; Edel Tellez De Castaneda, Member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia; Alberto Zalamea Costa, Member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia; and Marco Tulio Rodriguez Martinez, Press Secretary of the Parliament of the Republic of Colombia.

Present there were Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Li Jong Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters and Telegrams from Various Countries

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, telegrams of greetings and letters came from many countries to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received telegrams and letters of greetings from Amin A. Awadalah, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation; Chairman Abdoulaye Sow on behalf of the Mali Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Mali Peace Committee; P.L. Lakhanpal, Chairman of All-India Janatantra Party; Iehdih Ould Sidi Ahmed, Chairman of the Youth Supreme Council of the Mauritanian People's Party; the attendants of a meeting of infantry units of the Congolese National People's Army; the Bagdad Branch of the Occupied West Somali Liberation Front; the Bagdad Branch of the Palestinian Arab Liberation Front; Chairman Denia Mabule on behalf of the Association of African Students Studying in Mali; Homateni Kalunja, First Secretary of the Southwest African Students Union; the Asian, African and Latin American trainees, students, postgraduates and correspondents in Berlin; Ali Harifa, Chairman of the Cairo Branch of the General Union of Eritrean University Students; the attendants of a meeting sponsored by the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the attendants of a memorial meeting sponsored by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Committee for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for Independent Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in the Union of Burma; Padonou Jean-Marie, Chairman of the Dahomey-DPRK Friendship Association; L. Chandramoun, Chairman of the Mauritius-Korea Friendship Association; Mounti Koul, Chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the Mandalay Branch of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Committee for Translation of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; the members of the "Mali Group for Study of the History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung"; Tahanur, head of the Eritrea "Group for Study of Immortal Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung"; the employees of the "Ahlone" Auto Repair Factory in Rangoon, the Union of Burma; Captain Spanos Stepanos on behalf of the crew of the Cyprian ship "Silver Coast" who attended a celebrating meeting; and Captain P. Maklaras on behalf of the crew of the Cyprian ship "Ardena."

The telegram of greetings from the Bagdad Branch of the Occupied West Somali Liberation Front stressed as follows:

The pre-eminent military strategy and sagacious commanding art of you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius who led to victory the three-year Korean war, the most hard-fought war ever known in world history, serve as steadfast guideline, as compass and as beacon fire for the revolution of our generation and will go down forever in world history as Marxist-Leninist military strategy.

Under the distinguished leadership of you Marshal Kim Il Sung the Korean people and the Korean People's Army mete out punishment to U.S. imperialism for its repeated provocations and give powerful encouragement to all national-liberation struggles and anti-imperialist struggle in Asia, Africa and in the rest of the world.

The Korean People's Army, a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed force consisting of the fighters loyal to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is now a symbol of victory for all the anti-imperialist fighters in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, strikes terror among the enemies and gives them death.

On this significant anniversary, we cordially wish, from the bottom of our hearts, that you Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, beacon of the revolutionary peoples of the world and brain of revolution, will enjoy good health and a long life for the complete victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the tricontinental peoples and the national-liberation struggle in colonies and for attaining the reunification of Korea, the supreme task of the Korean people, after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea.

Day of Electric Workers Instituted

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 15 a decree on instituting the day of electric workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The decree said:

September 24 shall be celebrated every year as the day of electric workers to pass down from generation to generation and commemorate for ever September 24, 1945, the historic day when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, first met the working class in the domain of power industry after his triumphal return to the homeland and brightly illumined the road to be followed by the power industry of our country.

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Hungarian People's Republic and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

At 11:30 a.m., the plane carrying President Losonczi Pal and his party touched the ground amid the strains of welcome music and loud cheers of *manse* (hurrah).

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, firmly shook hands with President Losonczi Pal when he alighted from the plane.

A welcome ceremony took place at the airport.

After the national anthem of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Patriotic Song of our country were solemnly played, President Choi Yong Kun and President Losonczi Pal reviewed the guard of honour.

President Losonczi Pal and his party headed for the guest house amid the warm welcome of the crowds.

Courtesy Call

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, received Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, who paid a courtesy call on him on the afternoon of September 15.

President Choi Yong Kun had a friendly conversation with President Losonczi Pal.

SPA Presidium Arranges Banquet

On the evening of September 15 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly arranged a banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Invited to the banquet were President Losonczi Pal and his party.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Sung-Chul, So Chol and Chong Jun Taek and functionaries of Party and government organs and social organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army, and functionaries of scientific, cultural, art and press organs.

At the banquet President Choi Yong Kun and President Losonczi Pal made speeches.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Talks

On September 16 talks were held between Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Discussed at the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere were the question on developing the relations of friendship and co-

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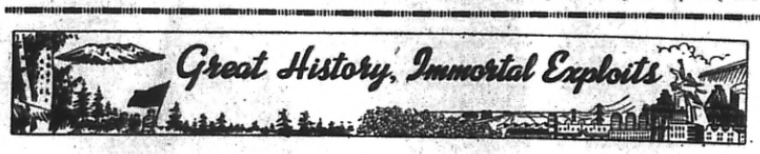

Large-Troop Circling Operations That Made Japanese Imperialism Shudder with Fright

After the triumphant battle in the Musan area in May 1939 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, changed the theatre of activity of the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army from the southwestern area of Mt. Paekdu-san to its northeastern area.

This was the most sagacious measure which was taken on the basis of the correct calculation of the revolutionary situation and conditions changed in those days. At that time the Japanese imperialists, having wrecked the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the Changpai district and the revolutionary organizations in the homeland and made a sweeping round-up, strictly cordoned off the southwestern area of Mt. Paekdu-san. So, the enemy paid little attention to the northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san. Moreover, the northeastern area of Mt Paekdu-san was very favourable for conducting guerilla activities and exerting revolutionary influence upon the people in the homeland, as it had good mass basis, and is directly linked up with the homeland geographically by the big well-wooded tracts. Changing the theatre of activity to the northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san, he aimed to steadily develop the armed struggle and the Korean revolutionary movement.

Large-scale military and political operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san threw the Japanese imperialists into great confusion. The enemies realized keenly that they could not "succeed" in invading the continent without "wiping out" the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Under the name of the "special cleanup campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeastern area," the Japanese imperialists set up the "punitive headquarters" under the direct command of the Kanto army commander-in-chief in September 1939 and unfolded the biggest-ever "punitive operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, mobilizing large troops 200,000 strong.

To meet the obtaining situation, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung boldly changed the guerilla tactics of relying on the secret camps in operations and set forth the original line of conducting large-troop circling operations in the vast northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san and continuously inflicting heavy blows upon the enemy, as a positive step to shatter the enemy's machinations and actively ride out the prevailing difficult situation.

This line advanced by him was an active, brilliant strategic and tactical line designed to foil the enemy's large-scale offensives and bring about steady upsurge in the revolution, as a superb guerilla tactics of making large units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army circle along a set secret course, suddenly appearing at places where the enemy did not expect them to turn up, attacking him and then disappearing in a flash and thus dispersing him and throwing him into confusion, and moving, when the enemy chased them, to other places where they wiped him out again.

According to this line, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, frustrating the desperate "punitive" offensives of the enemy, steadfastly led the Korean revolution along the road of victory.

By mobilizing large troops in the autumn of 1939 the Japanese imperialists who had been looking for the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with sharp eyes besieged ring by ring the area of the Olgigang Creek where the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were operating, and tightened their encirclement.

Even under such critical circumstances, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, angling fish in the Olgi-gang Creek with composure, drew up a detailed plan for wiping out the enemy, and then he advanced the units swiftly in the direction of Santaokou of Holung county by superb tactics and made the encircling enemies fight each other.

Having lost track of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the enemies rushed a great number of "punitive troops" to the Holung and Antu areas to search for it, when the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had already wound up political work among the people in Santaokou of Holung county and marched the units in the direction of far-off Tunhua. After their arrival at the hinterland of Tunhua the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army successively assaulted the Lukosung and Chiahsintzu lumbermills, the enemy's important "punitive operation" centres, and administered crushing blows to the enemy and enlisted more than 200 workers of the lumbermills in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The enemy was struck dumb by the superb operation of the brilliant Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which enabled the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units to come out of the Holung and Antu areas tightly besieged by the enemy's "punitive forces" and make fierce attacks on stations of the enemy troops in Tunhua.

At an urgent report that their garrisons in Lukosung and Chiahsintzu were annihilated the enemies began to mass in the Tunhua area. But by then the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had reached the Paishihtan secret camp in Fusung county. The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung judged that the enemies would not be able to know for some time where the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was and organized and guided the 40-odd day intensive military-political studies in order to further strengthen the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army politically and ideologically and in military technique.

The intensive military-political studies at the Paishihtan secret camp were, indeed, a bold revolutionary measure which could be taken only by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, holding high the immortal banner of *Juche* in any adversity, steadily advances the revolution with stubborn revolutionary sweep and by outstanding strategy and tactics.

Through their military-political studies, the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army more thoroughly equipped themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and more deeply grasped his original, superb guerilla tactics.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units which grew and strengthened into invincible revolutionary ranks, again threw into confusion the enemies swarming in the direction of Paishihtan and moved to the border areas.

Under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and great military strategist, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army assaulted in March 1940 Tamalukou, one of the important points of the Japanese imperialists for "punitive operation," and seized machine-guns and many other weapons and food. It also conducted political propaganda among the people to arouse them to a vigorous anti-Japanese struggle.

Despite their repeated setbacks, the Japanese imperialists massed a great number of "punitive troops" and gave chase to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

With no desperate attempt, however, could the enemies "annihilate" the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

According to the scrupulous operational plan mapped out by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, pretending to be moving far away, lay in ambush for the enemies at favourable points in the basin of the Hungchiho River under the very nose of the enemy and splendidly wiped out the enemy's "punitive forces."

Hit hard at Tamalukou and on the Hungchiho River, the Japanese imperialists concentrated a larger number of their "punitive troops" in the area along the Tuman-gang River.

But by then the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had already disappeared deep into thick forests. And, while the enemy troops were coming up there, it quickly advanced to the northern part of Antu county and beat up the enemies in succession in various areas including Tungnancha and Yangtsaokou.

The brilliant victory in the large-troop circling operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san was, indeed, a great victory of the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and was a great victory of his outstanding strategy and original, superb guerilla tactics.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

...In the course of fighting sacrificially against the strong enemy, our commanding officers and combatants learned military knowledge and made it their own, acquired the strategy and tactics of guerilla warfare and created the strategy and tactics necessary for the anti-Japanese war.

At that time, our army acquired important strategy and tactics of and experience in making the strong enemy the weak one and our army the strong one....

Through the large-troop circling operations in the northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung further enriched and developed the original guerilla tactics created in the course of the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The large-troop circling operations of the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army organized and conducted in the northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung were of great historic significance.

First, the large-troop circling operations foiled the frantic large-scale "punitive" offensives of the Japanese imperialists and dealt the enemy heavy political and military blows.

In order to "stamp out" the Korean revolution and expand the war of aggression in the continent, the Japanese imperialists set up even the "punitive headquarters" and mobilized many hundreds of thousands of troops to "wipe out" the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

But it was not the Korean People's Revolutionary Army but the enemy himself that was battered and mauled.

The large-scale "punitive" offensives of the Japanese imperialists against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army ended in failure and the myth of the enemy's mightiness" was shattered to smithereens.

The large-troop circling operations were of great significance also in defending to the last the banner of the Korean revolution and leading to a steady upsurge the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre at the time when the revolution was arduous.

Through the large-troop circling operations, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army expanded and strengthened into a more invincible revolutionary army. And our people, gaining deeper conviction of victory from the powerful political and military activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, marched ahead more vigorously along the road of revolution indicated by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as the sun of the nation.

The large-troop circling operations were of great international significance as well.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army struck hard in the rear the Japanese imperialists who were on the rampage to extend the war of aggression in the continent, and thus defended the Soviet Union with arms. And the Korean People's Revolutionary Army greatly inspired the struggle of the Communists and the revolutionary peoples the world over by stubbornly marching ahead holding aloft the banner of revolution in the grim days when the fascist repression of the imperialists was intensified as never before.

Indeed, the military and political activities of the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san served as a fine example of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and proletarian internationalism.

Li Chang Gyu

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Held in Welcome of Comrade Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic

A Pyongyang mass meeting was held on September 20 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in welcome of Comrade Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, who was on a friendship visit to our country.

National flags of the HPR and the DPRK were hung side by side on the background of the platform.

Comrade Losonczi Pal and his party were invited to the meeting.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Choi Yong Kun and So Chol; and Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Li Sang Son, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Li Man Sok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Han Su Gil, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Kim Gwan Sop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Major General Pak Jung Guk of the Korean People's Army; and other cadres of Party and government organs, social organizations, Korean People's Army and scientific, educational, cultural, art and press organs.

Invited there were staff members of the HPR Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

The platform of the Pyongyang mass meeting in welcome of Comrade Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic

Li Sang Son, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, first made a welcome speech at the meeting.

I am entrusted to warmly welcome Comrade Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party who are on an official friendship visit to our country, in the name of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, said Chairman Li Sang Son.

He referred to the fact that the Hungarian working class and people overthrew the power of the bourgeoisie and proclaimed the Hungarian Soviet Republic, a state of proletarian dictatorship, for the first time in their history already in 1919 and unyieldingly fought against the Horthy clique's harsh fascist rule and against the Hitler fascist clique's occupation of Hungary.

The speaker said that after the liberation of the country the Hungarian people, firmly seizing the power in their hands, vigorously launched into the struggle for socialist construction and smashed the vicious schemes of the enemies at home and abroad and defended with honour the gains of the revolution and converted their backward country into a socialist industrial state with a developed agriculture through their devoted endeavours under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Comrade Janos Kadar.

Then the speaker noted that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, our people inheriting the revolutionary traditions established in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have turned their country into a socialist industrial state holding high the revolutionary banner of the Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea founded by him.

Encouraged by the successes in the northern half of the Republic, the speaker said, the south Korean people are staunchly fighting to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, foil the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and achieve freedom, liberation and national reunification, dealing a telling blow at the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The speaker condemned the U.S. imperialists for ceaselessly committing military provocations against our Republic and actively drawing even the Japanese militarists into their manoeuvrings to provoke a new war in Korea.

He quoted the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader: **"To reunify the divided fatherland is the greatest national task for the entire Korean people at the present stage and the most pressing task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay."**

He said that our Party and the Government of our Republic have made consistent efforts for the realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and advanced time and again fair and aboveboard proposals for national reunification, reflecting the unanimous desire and aspiration of the nation.

He went on:

If the south Korean puppet clique truly want the peaceful reunification of the country, they must not beg for indefinite stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops but force them to get out of south Korea, stop colluding with the Japanese militarists and ushering them into south Korea, put an end to the suppression of the political parties, social organizations and democratic figures of south Korea calling for peaceful reunification so that they may come out for negotiations between the north and south for achieving the reunification of the country and must proceed from the stand that the Korean question should be solved by the Koreans themselves.

The speaker stressed:

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight on staunchly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for peace, democracy and national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, uniting with the peoples of the socialist countries, uniting with the fighting revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and uniting with all the progressive peoples of the world.

In conclusion he declared:

We firmly believe that the current visit to our country of Comrade Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party will greatly contribute to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Hungary which are developing excellently with each passing day.

After concluding his speech, Chairman Li Sang Son conveyed a silk banner to Comrade Losonczi Pal in the name of the Pyongyang mass meeting.

Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, spoke next.

President Losonczi Pal expressed thanks for the very friendly and cordial hospitality accorded them, the envoys of the Hungarian people.

Like the entire progressive mankind, the Hungarian people, too, cannot repress wholehearted admiration and wonder for the splendid successes made by the Korean people in the fields of national defence and socialist construction, the speaker noted.

He referred to the fact that the Korean people beat back the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and scored successes in the socialist construction after the war.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea aroused the Korean people to overcome all difficulties and heal with their devoted labour the damages caused by the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and converted the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into one of the countries with most developed industry in Asia already in early 1960's.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into a country with a modern socialist industry and daily developing socialist rural economy in less than 20 years after the Fatherland Liberation War.

Along with great successes in socialist construction, the political and ideological unity of the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea has been strengthened, he noted, and went on:

As the reliable defender of the great gains the Korean People's Army will surely repulse imperialist aggression of all forms in the future, too, as in the past.

We are convinced that as long as U.S. imperialism lords it over south Korea, the reunification of the fatherland, the supreme aspiration of the Korean people, cannot be achieved and as long as Korea remains bisected, there can be no genuine and complete peace in Korea as well as the world.

The Hungarian people and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Government have always expressed and will express solidarity with the Korean people and fully support the proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the two parts of the country.

The stand of the Hungarian people on supporting the struggle of the Korean people for driving out U.S. imperialism and reunifying the fatherland is reflected in the decision of the 10th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held in November 1970 and in "On Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People and Korean Working People," a document of the 22nd Congress of the Hungarian Trade Union held in May this year, he noted.

He said: We consider that the opening of talks between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea for finding out the severed families is an important fruition of the tireless struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of Korea.

Despite all attempts of the imperialists, the main direction of the development of the world is defined by the socialist forces, forces of social progress and forces of national independence, he noted, and said: We are proud of the fact that the Korean and Hungarian peoples, as members of the socialist forces, are fighting shoulder to shoulder against imperialism.

Saying that at present Indochina has become the main arena of the struggle against imperialism, he stressed: It closely links the peoples of our two countries that both the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are doing everything possible to support the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples dauntlessly fighting against the aggression of imperialism.

He held that the legitimate demand of the Indochinese peoples for the withdrawal of the troops of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices from Indochina as the only means of putting an end to the war in this region, for the formation of a coalition government with the participation of all patriotic forces in South Viet Nam and the thorough implementation of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina should be met.

Saying that he was well aware that the Korean people had undergone great sufferings in history owing to the aggression of the Japanese imperialists, he pointed out:

We denounce all attempts to revive Japanese militarism which had brought so much sufferings to the Asian peoples.

We also denounce the treaty concluded between the Japanese government and south Korean puppet clique, which is an obstacle to the reunification of the two parts of the country.

The Hungarian people actively support the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan and express apprehensions as to their destiny.

The Hungarian people, together with the entire progressive mankind, support the legitimate demand of the the Arab peoples for the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from occupied Arab territories.

Noting that two world wars which inflicted greatest sufferings on mankind in our generation started in Europe and the very one who ignited these two world wars is German imperialism, he said: Therefore, we attach great importance to preventing the European continent from becoming the hotbed of war again.

He referred to the problem of the convocation of the European security council meeting and to the successes of the Hungarian people in socialist construction.

The 10th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held last year summed up with pride the fact that the Hungarian People's Republic is powerfully developing and confidently advancing along the road of complete socialist construction, he said.

He stressed: The 10th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party endorsed the Fourth 5-Year National Economy Plan starting from this year and the Hungarian people will make great advance on the road of the complete building of socialism when the plan is fulfilled.

Noting that the close cooperation with socialist countries is a prerequisite to success in socialist construction, he said: We are linked in close alliance with the member nations of the Warsaw Treaty defending peace and socialism.

He pointed to the further development of economic cooperation with the member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Referring to the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said:

After the recent talks an important agreement was signed to further develop successful relations of cooperation between our two countries.

In conclusion he wished the heroic Korean people continued, great success in the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland and socialist construction.

After concluding his speech he conveyed to Li Sang Son, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, a silk banner in the name of the entire Hungarian people to the Korean people.

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operation between the two countries and other questions of common concern.

Return Call

On the morning of September 16, Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, paid a return call on Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

President Choi Yong Kun had a cordial and friendly talk with President Losonczi Pal.

Inspection of Pyongyang

On September 16 Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party visited historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution and the place dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people.

Accompanying the guests was So Chol, Vice-President of the SPA Presidium.

The guests looked round the revolutionary house where the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, and the historic places telling the beautiful stories of how he cultivated the far-reaching will, receiving education in patriotism from his parents in his childhood.

Then the guests called at the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School. A function was held at the school in welcome of President Losonczi Pal.

On the afternoon of the following day, the guests visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

That day a combined performance of art circle members of the palace was given at the theatre there in welcome of Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the HPR.

Performance

On the evening of September 16 the revolutionary national opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classic masterpiece "The Sea of Blood" was staged at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in honour of President Losonczi Pal.

Invited to see the opera were President Losonczi Pal and his party.

Seeing the opera together with the guests were Comrades Choi Yong Kun and So Chol and other cadres.

Wreaths Laid before Monuments

On the morning of September 17 Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party laid wreaths before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation monument and the friendship tower.

So Chol, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, was present there together with the guests.

Local Tour

On September 18 Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party arrived in Hamhung, an industrial city, by special train for local tour.

So Chol, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, accompanied the guests.

The guests were met at the railway station by responsible cadres of South Hamgyong Province.

The guests headed for the square, receiving the welcome overflowing with the feelings of friendship from over 100,000 working people in Hamhung who came out to greet them.

Then a Hamhung city mass rally was held at the square in honour of Comrade Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Kim Se Bong, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, made a welcome speech.

Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, spoke next.

The guests looked round factories and co-operative farms in South Hamgyong Province on September 18 and 19.

Meanwhile, the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee gave a banquet in welcome of President Losonczi Pal's visit to South Hamgyong Province on the evening of September 18.

Comrade Losonczi Pal Gives Banquet

On the evening of September 20 Comrade Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a banquet at the Okryu Hall in honour of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the banquet were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Sung Chul, So Chol, Chong Jun Taek and other cadres of the Party, government organs and social organizations and generals of the Korean People's Army, and cadres of scientific, cultural, art and press organs.

Also invited to the banquet were the diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

Present there were President Losonczi Pal and his party and staff members of the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in our country.

Comrade Losonczi Pal and Comrade Choi Yong Kun made speeches at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Departure

Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party left Pyongyang by a special plane on September 21 after completing their itinerary in our country.

Comrades Choi Yong Kun, So Chol, Chong Jun Taek and other functionaries of the government organs and social organizations and the Korean People's Army saw off the guests at the airport. Foreign diplomatic envoys in our country also saw off the guests. A send-off ceremony was held at the airport. Numerous working people who turned out there to see off the guests sincerely wished them a good journey, waving bouquets of flowers.

(Continued from Page 1)

with the stormy cheers "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, thunderous applause that rocked the conference hall.

The conference hall was overflowing with infinite adoration of and trust in and intense loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, who founded the great *Juche* idea and, brightly illumining the path of our people with the immortal revolutionary idea, led the Korean revolution along one straight path of victory and accomplished the cause of restoration of the fatherland and has converted our country into a powerful socialist industrial state with an advanced socialist system, solid independent national economy, invincible self-defence capacity and brilliant national culture in a brief period, founded after liberation socialist trade of a new type truly serving the people on the basis of the brilliant traditions of socialist trade of our country established in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and has developd it to such a high plane as we see today.

After founding the socialist trade of our country, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded with his originality its essence and mission, aim and principles of activities and especially in his immortal classic work, "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," raised completely from new angle the questions of the disappearance of the circulation of commodities and the transition from socialist trade to a supply system and gave a brilliant answer on its lawful course, thus clearly indicating the way of most correctly and finally solving the question of trade in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

He not only indicated the only correct road of socialist trade but also has firmly built up the contingent of trade workers as a contingent of Red trade workers faithful to the Party and the revolution and true servitors of the people and has led our trade along one road of victory so as to give full play to the superiority of socialist trade, teaching them one by one the tasks facing trade and ways for their fulfilment in each period and at each stage of the development of the revolution.

The Leader provided all necessary conditions for correctly setting up a commodity supply system suitable to the essence of socialist trade, expanding the trade networks and reinforcing their technical equipment and increasing in every way the source of commodities to meet the ever-growing, diverse demands of the people and, though pressed for time looking after the overall work of revolution and construction, personally visited a large number of stores of the whole country, from department stores in the capital to small village stores in deep valleys and gave concrete teachings on all the problems of trade activities and showed warm care for the work and life of the trade workers with the affection of a real father.

Amid the never-ending, rousing cheers of *manse* (hurrah) that shook the conference hall women trade workers presented a basket of fragrant flowers carrying unbounded veneration of the attendants of the conference and entire trade workers of the country to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people and benevolent father of the trade workers.

The platform was taken by Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Chong Jun Taek, Kim Man Gum, Nam Il, Choe Yong Jin, Hong Won Gil and Choe Jae U; and functionaries of the Party and government organs and labour innovators in the domain of trade.

At the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, gave a programmatic teaching on the militant tasks confronting the trade workers to thoroughly implement the decision of the Fifth Congress of the Party and give fuller play to the superiority of socialist trade and bring about new innovations in the supply of commodities to the working people.

He had a photograph taken with the entire attendants of the conference.

The entire attendants of the conference who received amid infinite emotion and excitement the programmatic teaching from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who brightly illumined the road ahead of our trade, renewed their firm determination to creditably carry through his teaching and thus live up to the deep trust of the Leader and his high expectation with loyalty.

An Sung Hak, Minister of Trade, delivered a report at the conference.

The reporter quoted the following teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader: **"Socialist trade is, in essence, supply service for the population. For the improvement of the livelihood of the working people it is, therefore, very important to develop trade."**

The reporter said:

The idea on the essence of socialist trade propounded by the Leader is an original idea of building trade, which leads the socialist trade to serve most effectively the betterment of the people's living in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and solve most correctly the question of supplying consumption goods to the working people.

Recalling that the respected and beloved Leader, attaching great importance to the supply service from the first day when he took the road of revolution, personally organised and guided logistics in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and commodity circulation of the people's revolutionary government in the guerilla bases and in this course attained precious experiences and abundant achievements and established the brilliant tradition of socialist trade in our country, the reporter stressed: The Leader on the basis of these strong roots lost no time in founding socialist trade, a new type of trade, after liberation and has led it along one straight road of victory in each period of the development of the revolution.

In order to strengthen and develop socialist trade the Leader has given programmatic teachings on more than 1,800 occasions and gave on-the-spot guidance to the trade networks covering the whole country over 450 times up to this date since liberation, he added.

The reporter referred to the fact that during the last decade since a national conference of enthusiastic trade workers the country's retail turnover has nearly doubled thanks to the great solicitude of the fatherly Leader.

Stressing that the workers in the domain of trade are confronted with an honourable task to successfully implement the gigantic programme of the Six-Year Plan and the proud tasks for improving the people's living set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the Fifth Congress of the Party, the reporter declared: To perform this honourable task with credit the trade workers should thoroughly arm themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party and vigorously carry on the ideological revolution and thus become all true trade workers of the Leader and faithful servants of the people.

Another important task facing trade is to make the dietary life of the people more affluent and cultured by putting main emphasis on foodstuff trade and regularizing it, he added.

Then the reporter stressed that the commodity supply to the rural areas should be decisively improved.

The reporter pointed out that upholding the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, at the Fifth Congress of the Party, the workers in the domain of trade should make an active contribution to the successful implementation of the tasks of the technical revolution to relieve women from the burdens of kitchen and household chores.

The reporter continued:

Our trade workers should take a stand for the interests of the people and further adjust and perfect the system of commodity supply on orders by constantly improving the trade activities with high consciousness of being servitors of the people, and the responsibility and role of the provincial, city and county people's committees should be further enhanced in guiding trade.

Kim Sun Ja, manager of the Chollima Samil general merchandise store in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, and many other trade workers took the floor at the conference.

The speakers dwelt in detail on the successes and experiences gained in their trade activities in the past period thanks to the wise leadership and constant care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who set forth the original idea and theory on socialist trade and is always deeply concerned for the rapid development of trade in our country and shows great solicitude for it.

They extended, representing the warm sentiments of loyalty of the entire trade workers, highest honour and deepest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the benevolent father of our trade workers, who always leads our people along one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, and warmly looks after the work and life of our trade workers with paternal care.

The speakers unanimously renewed their determination to bring about new innovations in the commodity supply to the working people following the teachings of the Leader.

The conference unanimously adopted amid thunderous applause of its entire attendants a letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people.

The conference powerfully demonstrated the superiority and great strength of the socialist trade of our country established and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and eloquently showed the firm determination of its attendants and the entire trade workers of the country to render better service for enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the people by effecting new innovations in the commodity supply to the people, wholeheartedly upholding the militant programme set forth by the Leader at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and his programmatic teaching given at the conference.

The Path Traveled by the Komdok Mine under Wise Guidance of the Leader

The Komdok Mine is one of the large nonferrous metal mines in our country.

At every face of the mine automatic rock drills and other modern highly-efficient machines do work for the rock drillers and hauliers. In trunk hauling galleries fleet after fleet of ten-ton ore cars pulled by electric locomotives come in and out incessantly on double track and automatic switches attached to tracks work constantly in branch galleries running in all directions. A man at the hauling operation room controls the operation of ore cars.

An operator remote-controls all big machines and equipment crushing ore at the dressing plant.

Ores are dug with the help of modern and big machines and equipment. So almost all of the miners there are little different from machine operators.

In recent ten years, ore cars and other important machines and equipment trebled, technicians grew 4.8 times in number and the output of ore increased more than 4 times as a result of the introduction of new techniques and advanced working methods.

All these achievements owe to the direct guidance and constant solicitude given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who put forward the line of definitely developing mining industry ahead of processing industry and has exerted every effort for its implementation.

During the Seven-Year Plan period alone, the Leader gave on-the-spot guidance four times and teachings on more than 50 occasions to this mine.

In April 1961, several months before the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the congress of victor, having elaborated a great plan to develop mining industry on to a new higher plane, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited the Komdok Mine across steep mountains.

The Leader first dropped in at stopes where he heard from the functionaries of the mine how pit construction was progressing and what was the prospect of the mine, and instructed: **"You should conduct pit tunnelling work on a large scale, step up geological prospecting, and thus open up prospects of the mine."**

He also said that they should organize boldly prospecting tunnelling and strike ore veins and thus develop the area around the mine into a large nonferrous metal mining base.

The instructions of the Leader showed the new path the miners there should follow.

That day he visited the store, dormitories and houses in the miners' settlement, looked meticulously after the life of miners with paternal care, and had a consultation with the leading functionaries and core workers of the mine.

Discussing and conversing with miners about the production question, he learned that there was difference between workteams in monthly tunnelling speed on account of the short supply of compressed air to pits.

In fact, at that time hewing faces were going deeper underground and so the urgent problem to be solved by the mine was to feed the pit with sufficient compressed air. But nobody had found an effective solution to the question. Until then the miners there had believed that it was an iron rule to install air compressors outside pits and send compressed air to the pits through pipes no matter how far the distance might be. And they had thought that large quantities of pipes and much time would be required for leading another pipeline into cobwebbed pits and settling the question of compressed air.

The Leader immediately grasped this knotty problem and found them a new, revolutionary solution; he said that air compressors should be transferred into pits. And he even taught in detail the methods of transferring air compressors into pits.

Then he gave a programmatic instruction on unfolding a high-speed tunnelling movement for each face to tunnel 250 metres a month.

This instruction of the Leader kindled a flame of innovation in the Komdok Mine and rid its functionaries of their old way of thinking.

At the consultation the Leader instructed to intensify prospecting of the depth of the mine and its vicinity and dig out and dress low-grade ore in large quantities as well as high-grade one and to increase the actual extraction rate in dressing. He personally chose the site of a dressing plant and even taught how to build it quickly.

Referring to the immediate production plan, he supported the target set by the miners there for increased production and inspired them, saying that the Komdok Mine should take the lead by splendidly fulfilling its plan.

The Leader's on-the-spot guidance, indeed, marked a milestone in the development of this mine into a big modern nonferrous metal mining base.

Taking to heart the Leader's on-the-spot teachings, the Red workers at this mine registered brilliant results in the fulfilment of their assignments from the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, overcoming manifold difficulties and obstacles.

They completely transferred five big air compressors into pits in only 20 days, which had been said to take two months at least, and thereby settled the question of compressed air, scored unprecedented results both in tunnelling and hewing and fulfilled the plan for 1961 four months ahead of schedule. Not only that. They performed a miracle of completing in a little over half a year the construction of a giant dressing plant which had been said to take three years. They struck a high-grade ore body by digging into the stratum under granite masses refuting the opinion of some people infected with dogmatism and passivism and located huge ore deposits through intensified survey of the zone around the Roundong district which has a favourable condition for mining ores. On this basis, the construction of large shafts, inclines and permanent galleries was pushed ahead with in real earnest and the hauling system was re-equipped with modern, large machines and apparatuses sent by the Leader.

All this enabled this mine to lay a solid material and technical foundation for successfully fulfilling the enormous assignments of the Seven-Year Plan set before it and steadily increase its output of ores.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the revolutionary line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel at the historic Conference of the Party, and gave in June 1967 on-the-spot guidance to the area of South Hamgyong Province. In the course, he personally met the leading functionaries and workers of this mine.

He explained to them the quintessence and correctness of the new revolutionary line put forth by the Party and showed them the clear-cut way for its implementation.

The miners there who fully grasped the essence of the new revolutionary line put forward by the Leader and became well aware of what they should do in the age of revolution were filled with fiery zeal to answer with fidelity the deep trust and expectations of the Leader.

With fervent enthusiasm to show their loyalty to the Leader through revolutionary practice, they held higher the torch of the high-speed tunnelling movement kindled by the Leader and smashed to smithereens mysticism that "it is impossible to do high-speed tunnelling in the depth of the mine," and tunnelled over 250 metres on an average a month at working faces several hundred metres underground, cutting their way through granite formations, and performed a miracle of tunnelling 300 metres at maximum at a face. The Sim Sang Rak-led tunnelling platoon of the mine came first and the Ko Hak Myong-led platoon, pioneers in exploitation of ores in the depth, third in the national high-speed tunnelling contest.

The hewers introduced modern machinery and equipment and new techniques and made an innovation of cutting 10,000 to 15,000 tons of ore per blast in underground mining.

While waging a vigorous struggle to produce more ores for economic construction and defence upbuilding, this mine creditably carried out more than ten years' pit construction and over three years' tunnelling according to the Party's line of conducting tunnelling before hewing.

In 1968 this mine scaled more than two years ahead of the set time the height of ore the Leader had instructed it to capture by 1970, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan. In 1969 it fulfilled ahead of schedule its annual plan 37.5 per cent bigger than the previous year's without increasing manpower and equipment.

Much concerned for the development of the Komdok Mine, the Leader called its functionaries and encouraged them to greet the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a high degree of political zeal and greater labour exploits, even in the busy days of his on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province.

The workers at this mine, who always carry out to the end the Leader's teachings through thick and thin, fulfilled the plan for 1970 before the Party Congress, nearly three months ahead of the set time.

Successive miracles and innovations at the Komdok Mine demonstrate the great vitality of the wise guidance given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who puts forward the correctest lines and policies suited to the demand of the development of the revolution from the stand of *Juche* on the basis of his sharp insight and scientific analysis and himself leads the masses to their implementation.

The Leader spoke highly many times of the miners of the Komdok Mine for effecting such innovations and even saw to it that the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea sent in its name a congratulatory telegram to them.

This mine which has made, as seen above, a vigorous march following the wise guidance of the Leader and enjoying his deep trust and great favour has now grown into a modern mine with the honorable titles of Laureate Guard Mine and Chollima Mine.

Convinced through practical experiences that there is no fortress they cannot seize when they march forward under the wise guidance of the Leader, the workers at this mine are unfolding a vigorous struggle to capture ahead of schedule the ore height envisaged in the Six-Year Plan charted by him.

Li Chan Sun

EDITORIAL

Big Progress in the Struggle for Independent, Peaceful Reunification

On September 20, preliminary talks for the arrangements of full-dress talks between the representatives of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society opened at Panmunjom amid the great expectations and interest of the entire people of north and south Korea and the peace-loving people of the world.

Up until the opening of the preliminary talks, the two Red Cross organizations, exchanging official documents through direct contacts of their messengers on five occasions, reached a complete agreement on the preliminary talks discussing and deciding upon the problems of the agenda of full-dress talks including the free travel and correspondence between the families, relatives and friends living apart in the north and south and the search for family members and discussing the place and date of full-dress talks and the procedure of the talks and other relevant problems.

The north and south Korean Red Cross organizations saw that the contacts between the messengers of both sides were smoothly made, and have now come to hold preliminary talks for arranging full-dress talks. This is really a glad thing and significant event for our people who have undergone the tragedy of territorial division and national split for more than a quarter of a century.

Our people who have made every possible effort to accomplish the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, eagerly desirous of its realization, enthusiastically welcome the talks between the two Red Cross organizations and wish that the talks will bear a fine fruit.

That the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society have now come to hold preliminary talks through the previous contacts signifies a big progress in the sacred struggle of the Korean people to rejoin the severed blood veins of the compatriots and reunify the bisected country and a shameful defeat on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who have manoeuvred incessantly to bar the way to the reunion of our people.

This is another historic victory of the line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the precious fruit of the earnest and sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic for its materialization.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows in regard to the basic line of national reunification consistently adhered to by our Party and the Government of the Republic:

"The basic line of national reunification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to reunify the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. This proposal of ours on peaceful reunification is most fair and realistic proposal acceptable to all." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 84.)

On the basis of the line put forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independent reunification of the fatherland, our Party and the Government of the Republic not only advanced the basic programme for achieving Korea's reunification by means of establishing a unified central government comprising the representatives of the people of all walks of life through free north-south general elections to be held in a democratic way without any interference of outside forces after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea but also made suggestions time and again to realize travel of individual persons and correspondence and exchange journalists, art troupes and sports teams between the north and south for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the people caused by partition and satisfying the urgent desire of kinsfolks and friends separated in the north and south, independently of political problems.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic repeatedly put forward reasonable and realistic proposals for the reunification of the fatherland, suggesting each time the contact between the north and south for their realization, and have invariably contended that political parties, social organizations and personages of various strata in the north and south should sit at one place to hold sincere and open-hearted negotiations.

In April last, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth an eight-point programme for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Especially, on August 6 Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader of our people, reclarified the fair and aboveboard stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic on the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

True, the line put forward by our Party and the Government of the Republic contains all principled and concrete proposals for the accomplishment of national reunification and every conceivable measure of compatriotic love and humanitarianism for lessening the pains of the people in north and south Korea resulting from bisection.

The national reunification programme consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of the Republic reflects the unanimous will and desire of the entire people in north and south Korea; it is the solely reasonable programme for realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, which is readily acceptable to anyone who is concerned about reunification.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys answered our sincere efforts for reunification with aggressive provocations each time, doggedly opposing the most reasonable proposals put forward by our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

For its validity the line of our Party and the Government of the Republic on the independent, peaceful reunification not only enjoys the absolute support of the entire Korean people, but also arouses the unanimous sympathy of the peoples of the whole world.

Among the south Korean people, too, the trend of national reunification is now rising higher as days go by, and it is sweeping the whole of south Korea as a strong tide which nothing can stem.

The South Korean Red Cross Society responded to our proposals, though belatedly, and the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations had smooth contacts in recent period. As a result, the preliminary talks have now been opened to arrange the full-dress talks. This is indeed a clear proof of the justness and vitality of the fair and square programme of our Party and the Government of the Republic for national reunification.

The preliminary talks between the representatives of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations should unfailingly discuss and decide upon the problems of the agenda to satisfy the unanimous desire and demand of the entire Korean people.

At the same time, the talks should also solve the questions concerning the place and date of full-dress talks and the procedure of the talks and other relevant matters in conformity with the national interests and aspirations of our people. In this way, the full-dress talks should be opened at the earliest possible date.

There can be no insolvable question if the representatives of the two Red Cross organizations hold negotiations from a compatriotic and humanitarian stand.

The contacts and talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations should result in re-establishing the ties between the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and south and arranging their reunion and, moreover, furnishing an occasion for the political consultation between the north and south and serving as a stepping-stone for the attainment of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

This is the national demand of our people fighting for the accomplishment of the cause of the country's reunification.

The two Red Cross organizations should exert earnest and sincere efforts and thus make a contribution to meeting the national demand of our people.

Through a recent statement of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly affirmed that it will afford all necessary facilities and assistance so that the preliminary and full-dress talks between the representatives of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations may proceed successfully.

However, the Pak Jung Hi clique who have been dead set against national reunification under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism are raving almost every day that "no hope should be pinned" on the north-south "contacts" and "dialogue" and that "too much haste for reunification" may lead to "confusion," while seeking to throw a cold blanket over the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

Should the Pak Jung Hi clique, the faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, persist in their scheme to hinder the talks between the representatives of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and curb our people's struggle for the attainment of the independent reunification of the country, they will not be able to escape a stern judgement by history and the people.

Wholeheartedly upholding the line of our Party and the Government of the Republic on the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the line set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will bend every effort to see the preliminary and full-dress talks between the representatives of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations score fine successes and to achieve the reunification of the fatherland and will do all they can to fulfil ahead of the set time the Six-Year Plan, the grand programme of socialist construction.

Our resourceful people who have a long history and cultural tradition and have built a powerful socialist industrial state in one half of the country, will certainly tear down the barriers between the north and south, realize the north-south contacts and intercourse and, further, accomplish the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the supreme task of the nation.

A Visit to Miners' Quarter

On the Occasion of the Miners' Day

Some time ago I had an opportunity to visit the quarter of the Ryongyang miners who live a perfectly happy life in the Leader's affectionate bosom warmer than the sunshine.

I first went to see the "house for study of the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung" which stands on the hillock at the quarter. I was deeply moved by the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the prospects of the development of the Ryongyang mine and its immediate production problems and by the parental solicitude of the Leader for the miners there.

A carefully-made board bore the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"Welfare services constitute part of political work. The workers combat well. Good welfare services should be rendered to the workers who combat with nature."** At the board, I was deeply touched by the Leader's profound solicitude for the workers. I heard the following story from the guide:

In April 1961 the Leader, though quite busy with state affairs, personally visited the mine, praised the miners for their labour feats, and carefully looked after every aspect of their life.

He gave a detailed teaching on making the miners modern machines and equipment which would enable them to work more easily and efficiently, on building many, better dwelling houses for them and creating good farms to improve their dietary life, and solved many things for them.

After that the Leader earnestly instructed the functionaries concerned to take good care of the life of the miners many times and personally sent miners milch cows, freezing cars, coaches and many buses for travelling to and from work. He also saw to it that a stock farm, orchards and a vegetable farm were laid out for them, and even sent them autumn vegetables which grew at Mangyongdae in Pyongyang.

I got out of the house for study of the teachings, feeling deeply once again that really happy are our miners enjoying the benign fatherly Leader's favour and profound love loftier than the mountain.

The miners' quarter swung into view which nestles on both banks of the Pukdae-chon stream meandering through the soaring mountains.

There were rows of attractive tall apartment houses, and a 800-odd-seating club house was at one end of them. Also seen in the miners' quarter were primary and middle schools, kindergartens and creches.

At the foot of a hill opposite Mt. Huimang-bong were the industrial college and the higher technical school. According to the guide, there are eight schools of various levels, the Ryongyang Hospital, a number of clinics, shops and various service facilities in the miners' quarter.

The Ryongyang miners' quarter, a seat of happiness for the miners, conquerors of nature who live under the socialist system established by the Leader, was just like a modern town.

At the quarter I met with an old miner who just alighted from a miners' bus together with youngsters. He was Merited Miner Kim Se Hwan.

He said that the whole mine was seething with a struggle for increased production to fulfil the assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan by April 15 next year, and that the young men of tunnelling pits made automatic pumps and introduced in production many new devices and thus boosted up production efficiency sharply. Today, too, they carried out their daily plan at 200 per cent, he added.

Running affectionate eyes over the youths who were hurrying to the technical college or to the club house, the old man Kim Se Hwan had this to say: "They are happy youngsters living in the bosom of the Leader. They will all become engineers, assistant engineers or talented artists."

Things in the dreamful youth of the old man were quite different from what they are now. He worked as a miner all his life under Japanese imperialist rule he was forced to toil 12-16 hours a day in the pit without labour protection devices but found it hard to eke out a scanty living. He roamed from place to place in hope of finding a better job, but in vain. The subhuman ill-treatment and humiliation, drudgery and poverty awaited him everywhere he went.

The old man who spoke about his bitter past concluded that it had gone never to return and told me about the worthwhile life the miners are enjoying today.

Thanks to the utmost care of the fatherly Leader, the miners there work joyfully and live in happiness, indeed.

Modern rock drills, excavators, bulldozers, ore cars and other modern machines and equipment make the miners' work easy. The miners are supplied free with seasonal uniforms, wadded clothes, caps and boots for winter, with a variety of labour protection supplies including work clothes and mask and with nutritious food including meat, milk, edible oil and sugar. What is more, thanks to the solicitude of the Leader they are granted a longer paid holiday than workers in other domains, and a sanatorium and overnight rest homes are run by the mine for its workers. There are clinics and mess halls near the work places. For health pits are provided with all the conditions as good as in the open air.

Even in the miners' quarter hidden deep among steep mountains, all the miners and their children study without slightest inconvenience, and all people there get free medical treatment. In a word, they enjoy as cultured a life as in towns.

"How can it be said that people in this miners' quarter alone live such a life?" the old man remarked and went on:

Before liberation we miners were looked down as labourers who do the meanest work, but now the Leader shows parental care and affection for us, saying that the more arduous work the workers do, the greater respect they deserve. Moreover, he instituted the Miners' Day, the joyous holiday of all the miners in our country, brought up many miners into deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, into Labour Heroes and Merited Miners. I work to the best of my ability. But I always feel it sorry that what I do is too little to reciprocate the great solicitude and expectation of the Leader.

After parting with the old man, I dropped in at the miners' club house and had pleasant chats with rock drillers, putters and girl compressor operators who are all students of the night art school.

The songs of loyalty to the Leader sung by young miners filled the well-illuminated club house, when the innumerable lights of the miners' houses were sparkling like stars in the dark sky. A thunder of explosion came from afar, rocking the earth, as if to congratulate the miners on their happy life. Tens of thousands of tons of magnesite—white gold—was produced that night, too, by the miners who were waging a vigorous labour struggle to repay the Leader's favour higher than the mountain with increased production.

Kang Chon

Miners leave their work place with a joy of having performed a fresh miracle today, too

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK,

Sends Congratulatory Telephone Message to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society on the Opening in Panmunjom of Direct Telephone Circuit Linking North and South Korea

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a congratulatory telephone message on September 22 to Choe Du Son, President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, in connection with the opening in Panmunjom of the first direct telephone circuit linking north and south Korea at the proposal of our side.

The congratulatory telephone message said:

I extend warm congratulations to you in connection with the opening in Panmunjom today of the first direct telephone circuit linking north and south Korea.

The direct telephone circuit which opened today will help establish normal links between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, thereby directly contributing to the successful proceeding of the talks in future.

I sincerely hope that the opening of this direct telephone circuit will greatly contribute to rejoining the links between the north and south which have been severed for 26 years and to the cause of indepehdent, peaceful reunification of the divided fatherland.

Precious Fruit of Consistent, Sincere Efforts of Our Party and the DPRK Government for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

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First Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held at Panmunjom

The preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations opened on September 20 at world-renowned Panmunjom to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow countrymen caused by the territorial division and national split.

Thanks to the tireless and sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the way to dialogue between the north and south was opened and thus the preliminary talks have now been arranged through five rounds of contact between the messengers of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations since their first contact was made on August 20 for the first time after 26 years of the sufferings of split. With this, the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations have entered a new stage in their sacred activities for realizing the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea including the free travel, mutual visits and exchange of letters between families, relatives and friends living, separated from each other, in the north and south and the search for the separated families and arrangement of their reunion.

This is one more historic victory of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and a fruition of the sustained, sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the implementation of this line.

The entire Korean people and all the honest-minded people the world over are now focusing their attention on the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom, the venue of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

That day, too, Panmunjom which has become the site of dialogue between the north and south was crowded with a large number of our reporters, south Korean reporters and foreign correspondents who turned out to cover the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

At 11 sharp, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entered the conference room and the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society also came into the room.

Our delegation consists of 5 members: Head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, deputy head of the delegation Kim Dok Hyon, Director of the Information Department of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and members of the delegation Cho Myong Il, Director of the Culture and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Li Jong Hak, Councillor of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and So Song Chol, Vice-Director of the Culture and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The five-member delegation of the south Korean side consists of: Chief delegate Kim Yong Ju, chief of the health affairs and public relations departments of the South Korean Red Cross Society, deputy chief delegate Pak Song Gyu, head of the South Chungchong Provincial branch of the South Korean Red Cross Society, and members of the delegation Chong Hong Jin, chief of the working department of the secretariat for talks of the South Korean Red Cross Society, Chong Hui Gyong, coach of the youth and children guidance department of the South Korean Red Cross Society, and Chong Ju Nyon, spokesman of the secretariat for talks of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

The members of our delegation gladly exchanged greetings with the members of the delegation of the south Korean side, firmly shaking their hands with warm kindred sentiments, and took seats with a table between them.

Both sides confirmed each other's credentials and introduced delegation members.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, formally declared the talks open and spoke first.

He said: I am very glad to see the north and south Korean Red Cross delegates sit around a conference table like this, though a little bit late, today, after the lapse of the long time of over 26 years since the division of the country and the split of the nation.

Pointing out that the South Korean Red Cross Society has accepted part of our humanitarian proposals full of compatriotic love and taken a resolute measure to launch itself into the work for mitigating, even a little, the sufferings caused by the split of the country and the nation, he said: We warmly welcome this.

Referring to the significance of the talks between the delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the north and south and to the great expectations of the people of north and south Korea for the talks, he stressed: The principal task of the current preliminary talks is to hold discussions and reach an agreement on the site, date and agenda of the full-dress talks so that the full-dress talks may be successfully held at the earliest date so as to positively answer the ardent desire and expectations of the fellow countrymen in the north and south who are eager to realize free travel and exchange of letters between the separated families, relatives and friends and find them out.

He put forward most fair and aboveboard proposals on the site, date and agenda of full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south, composition of the delegations, procedure of the talks, press release on talks and other matters.

The south Korean Red Cross side put forward only procedural matters in general with regard to the preliminary talks.

Giving an answer to the procedural matters of the preliminary talks, our side asked the south Korean Red Cross side to put forth its proposal if it had prepared concerning the basic matters to be discussed at the preliminary talks. As the south Korean side requested to give a time for preparation, the meeting adjourned.

An agreement was reached between the two sides on holding the preliminary talks in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom and installing a telephone line linking both sides in the joint security area of Panmunjom for liaison between the two sides during recess, as proposed by the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The first day meeting of the preliminary talks was held in an atmosphere of warm compatriotic sentiments and mutual understanding.

The preliminary talks continue.

The first meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations is in progress

Speech by Kim Tae Hui, Head of the Delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, at the First Sitting of North-South Korean Red Cross Preliminary Talks

Let Us Make Full-dress Talks Open at Earliest Date so as to Actively Answer Ardent Desire and Expectation of Fellow Countrymen in the North and South Who Are Eager to Materialize Free Travel and Correspondence between Separated Families, Relatives and Friends and Look for Them

Mr. head of the delegation,
Members of the delegation,

I am very glad to see the north and south Korean Red Cross representatives sit around a conference table face to face like this, though a little bit late, today, after the lapse of the long time of over 26 years since the division of the country and the split of the nation.

For the north-south Korean Red Cross talks aiming at alleviating the sufferings the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south are undergoing due to the split, the north and south Korean Red Cross messengers have already had successful contacts on five occasions, and today we have historic preliminary talks like this.

As is well known to the world the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced fair and aboveboard proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country over and over again and, particularly, it has also proposed repeatedly humanitarian steps for enabling family members, relatives, friends and people separated in the north and south to freely visit each other and exchange letters between them and know whether their dear ones are alive or dead. The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has actively supported these compatriotic, humanitarian steps and has untiringly carried on its activities to put them into practice.

Now, your Red Cross Society has accepted part of our humanitarian proposals full of compatriotic love and taken a resolute measure to launch itself into the work for mitigating even a little the sufferings caused by the split of the country and the nation. We warmly welcome this.

How good it is for us, fellow countrymen, to sit together like this for the first time after long separation and have heart-to-heart talks on the questions!

I, in the name of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and my delegation, warmly congratulate the historic preliminary talks between the two Red Cross organizations and the attendants of the talks.

At present, the entire people both in the north and south enthusiastically support and welcome the contacts between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, and ardently hope that these talks will gain success and the door of national reunification be thus opened.

We know that a large number of people of the southern half living separated are very glad at the news of the talks of the representatives of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and we have also heard the tear-provoking story that many people come to the office of your Red Cross Society to feel even the hands of the messengers of your Red Cross Society who shook hands with the messengers of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The people in the northern half, too, are eagerly hoping for the successful progress of the north-south Korean Red Cross talks with an expectation that the family members, relatives and friends living separated in the north and south will freely visit and exchange letters with each other and know whether their dear ones are alive or dead.

Not only the people in both parts of Korea but also hundreds of millions of the world people are pleased at the news of the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and are closely following the progress of the talks with deep interest.

In the light of the more fundamental question of national reunification, these talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations are but an initial step towards national reunification. Nevertheless, the people are stirred and excited very much at the news of the talks. It is not fortuitous.

It, needless to say, is because our resourceful and courageous nation who has a long history and time-honoured culture, our nation who had lived a harmonious life in one territory of its own, has undergone too bitter sufferings from the tragedy of the territorial bisection and national split which none of us Koreans ever want.

The territorial division and national split is the main obstacle to the co-ordinated development of the country, and it is the blackest tragedy of the nation which brings all manner of sufferings to our people.

Particularly, the sufferings and misfortunes of the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south baffle all description. We contact and exchange mutual visits with the peoples of the far-off countries in Africa, Latin America and Europe, as well as the peoples of Asian countries. But, there has been no exchange of letters informing each other of life and death between our fellow countrymen of the same ancestry living within a calling distance, to say nothing of free travel between the north and south, and they have been unable to visit their ancestors' graves on the days of Chusok (mid-autumn festival) and Hansik (spring festival) that come round every year, until a new generation has grown up. What a bitter pain this is!

In the north and south quite a number of people went out of this world with their eyes open, calling their parents, wives and sons and grandsons who live within a stone's throw but whom they were barred from meeting.

Has there ever been any country or any nation in the world that has undergone terrible sufferings from national split for such a long period as this?

This national tragedy caused by the bisection into the north and south should not be left to last any longer.

Today when the entire people in the north and south do not want to endure this tragedy of national split any longer but thirst for national reunification, the Red Cross organizations of our two sides are confronted with the really weighty and sacred tasks in view of the fundamental spirit of the Red Cross which makes it its mission to deliver people from all manner of calamities and sufferings.

Let me refer to the immediate task of the Red Cross organizations of our two sides. Is there any other greater task than mitigating the sufferings of the separated family members, relatives and friends and rejoining the severed blood ties of the fellow countrymen?

Precisely in order to open the first door for the implementation of this task we have today sat face to face around a conference table in our own country and in our own territory like this. This is a very good thing.

Just at this moment the eyes of the entire people in north and south Korea and the world people are focussed on Panmunjom, right on this meeting hall for the preliminary talks, and they eagerly hope that these preliminary talks will bear a fine fruit.

We believe that the principal task of the preliminary talks is to hold mutual discussions and reach an agreement on the place, date and agenda of the full-dress talks and thus make the full-dress talks open at the earliest date so as to actively answer the ardent desire and expectation of the fellow countrymen in the north and south who are eager to materialize the free travel and correspondence between the separated family members, relatives and friends and look for them.

In the light of such a weighty task confronting the preliminary talks we would like to put forward the proposals of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea about a few questions to be discussed at the current preliminary talks.

We consider that the current preliminary talks can discuss, first of all, the place, date and agenda of the full-dress talks and other matters of the procedure of full-dress talks.

First, I would like to express our opinion upon the question of the place of the full-dress talks.

The questions to be discussed at the talks of the representatives of our north and south Korean Red Cross organizations are matters aiming at alleviating the sufferings of the separated family members, relatives and friends and they are entirely the internal affairs of our nation.

Our people in north and south Korea are eager to hear as soon as possible the news about the progress of the discussion on such vital issues and about the result of the talks.

Accordingly, we consider it the most pertinent and reasonable to hold the talks at Panmunjom in our country which is a place convenient for both sides in communication and traffic.

Panmunjom is a famed place already widely known to the world and it is a historic place where the messengers of both sides have recently made successful contacts. We, therefore, believe that if the talks are held at this place, the historic significance of the talks will stand out more distinctly and both sides will be provided with quite favourable conditions.

We declare again that in order to ensure the successful progress of the full-dress talks, we will erect at Panmunjom in the shortest possible time a building where we can hold the talks successfully without any inconvenience.

Secondly, as for the date of the opening of the full-dress talks, we consider that the sooner the full-dress talks will open the better it will be, as we already clarified when the question of the date of the preliminary talks was raised.

Thirdly, I propose to place the following questions on the agenda of the full-dress talks:

1. The question of materializing the free travel and mutual visit of the family members, relatives and friends separated in the north and south;
2. The question of materializing free correspondence between the family members, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south;
3. The question of tracing the family members separated in the north and south and arranging their meeting.

This agenda is a reasonable one which fully reflects the ardent desire of the entire people in north and south Korea and family members, relatives and friends living separated in the north and south, which includes all the contents of the agenda your society has already made public and which conforms fully to the principles of the Red Cross making humanitarianism the fundamental principle in its activity.

Fourthly, as for the members of the delegations and other matters of the procedure of the talks, we consider it good to form 5-7 member delegations respectively headed by those who are in charge of the Red Cross Societies of both sides, to conduct press release respectively about the talks and to carry on joint press release on the questions agreed upon by both sides.

We have already gained experiences in meeting each other by sending the messengers, and so I believe that there will be no difficulty in solving the questions under discussion, if we conduct sincere negotiations with each other in order to satisfy the desire of the entire people in north and south Korea in the spirit of compatriotism and humanitarianism.

The success of the preliminary talks depends on the sincere efforts and earnest attitudes of the representatives of both sides present here.

We, delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, make it clear here at this place that we will exert every possible effort to bring the preliminary talks to a successful conclusion in order to discharge the lofty, national and humanitarian duties incumbent upon us.

We firmly believe that the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society will also bend its best, sincere efforts to this end.

We, delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with the entire Korean people, are firmly convinced that the preliminary talks will achieve great successes without fail and accomplish with credit their duties.

Our proposals as mentioned above can be summarized as follows:

The proposals of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the preliminary talks for alleviating the sufferings of the family members, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south

1. The place of the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations

The full-dress talks shall be held at Panmunjom. To this end, the side of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall newly erect a building for the talks in the joint security area at Panmunjom.

2. The date of the full-dress talks

We consider it good to open the full-dress talks as early as possible on the basis of the unanimous expectation of the north and south Korean people from the full-dress talks.

3. The agenda of the full-dress talks

1) The question of materializing the free travel and mutual visit of the family members, relatives and friends separated in the north and south;
2) The question of materializing free correspondence between the family members, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south;
3) The question of tracing the family members separated in the north and south and arranging their meeting.

4. The members of the delegation and other matters of procedure of the talks

As for the number of the members of the delegations, both sides form 5-7 member delegations respectively led by those in charge of the Red Cross organizations (chairman and president).

The talks are closed to the public, and the full-dress talks open at ten in the morning.

5. Press release

Reporters are not permitted to enter the meeting hall during the progress of the talks. Press release is conducted respectively by both sides and joint press release on the questions agreed upon by both sides is made. Both sides should observe the principle of carrying on press release truthfully and correctly so as to solve the problems prudently and cordially.

Direct Telephone Circuit Linking the North and South Opened in Joint Security Area of Panmunjom

A proposal on installing a telephone line linking the two sides in the joint security area of Panmunjom, for communication between the north and south, which was advanced by the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and agreed upon by the two sides at the first meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, has been realized at Panmunjom on September 22. At 12 that day, the installation of a direct telephone line linking the two sides was finished and there was the first telephone liaison conversation between the north and south Korean Red Cross liaison officials.

In the first liaison telephone conversation, the liaison official of our side of the permanent telephone liaison office in Panmunjom for linking the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations conveyed a congratulatory telephone message sent by Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the President of the South Korean Red Cross Society in connection with the opening of the direct telephone circuit.

To install the direct telephone line, the working-level officials of the Red Cross organizations and communication workers of the north and south met at 10 that morning in Panmunjom and exchanged handshakes and discussed how to work. Then they jointly worked both in the north and south. Chatting in an amicable atmosphere with the kindred feelings of the people and working class of north and south Korea, they laid the telephone line to link the severed nerves between the north and south.

At 12 sharp, a historic moment came at last.

The telephone line was laid between the north and south, the nerves were linked between the north and south. The Red Cross working-level officials and workers of the north and south exchanged warm handshakes, greeting this historic moment. Many reporters of the north and south busied themselves to cover this historic scene.

Our workers bade farewell to the south Korean workers, saying that the country should be reunified at the earliest date so that the workers of the north and south can meet each other and work for all they are worth for the prosperity of the country in an amicable atmosphere as they did that day.

The opening of the first direct telephone circuit between the north and south, the first dialogue between the north and south, the first joint work of the working class of the north and south—this has been realized after 26 years of the division of the country and is an event of historic significance.

This shows that part of the most fair and aboveboard proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has begun to be put into practice.

The direct telephone circuit which opened between the north and south will help establish normal links between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, thereby directly contributing to the successful proceeding of the talks.

The installation of the direct telephone line will also greatly contribute to rejoining the links between the north and south which have been severed for 26 years and to the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the divided fatherland.

That day, the liaison official of our side at the permanent telephone liaison office between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations conveyed directly to the President of the South Korean Red Cross Society who showed up on the scene the congratulatory telephone message to him from Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in connection with the opening of the direct telephone circuit.

Head of Delegation of Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Holds Press Conference on the First Meeting of Preliminary Talks between Delegates of Red Cross Organizations of North and South Korea

Kim Tae Hui, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and head of the delegation of our Red Cross Society, held a press conference at Panmunjom on September 20 in connection with the fact that the first meeting of the preliminary talks between the delegations of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea was held.

Present on the occasion were a large number of newspaper, news agency, radio, newsreel and television reporters who turned out to Panmunjom.

Also present were foreign correspondents in Pyongyang and reporters of various countries who came to our country to cover the preliminary talks between the delegations of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

Speaking on the occasion head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui introduced in detail that at the first day meeting of the preliminary talks our delegation put forward most reasonable, fair and aboveboard proposals on the problems of the site, date and agenda of full-dress talks, which are acceptable to both sides and proposed procedural matters concerning the talks.

He expressed the conviction that along with sincere efforts of the Red Cross organizations of both sides, there will be inspiring support of journalists, the mouthpiece of public opinion, for the success of the talks.

In conclusion the head of the delegation answered questions raised by reporters.

Anti-U.S., Anti-Puppet Struggle Goes On with Increasing Intensity in South Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," p. 95.)

More fiercely raging in south Korea today are the flames of the mass struggle of the broad sections of the people opposing and repudiating the intensified war machinations and fascist tyranny of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, its stooges, and demanding the right to existence and democratic freedom.

Noteworthy in the recent struggles is that they have broken out more frequently than ever, assuming the character of riot.

More than 1,000 south Korean workers who had been dragged out to the battlefields of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in South Viet Nam raised a riot on September 15 against the exploitation by the wicked entrepreneur, one of the accomplices of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Holding high the placard reading "Pay us back wages," the workers who had been racked with onerous toil in South Viet Nam from 1966 to 1970 stormed the office of the comprador capitalist who brewed a plot to pocket their wages in arrears for those years under the wing of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Then they destroyed the furnishings of the office and set fire to them.

As already known, on August 10, upwards of 50,000 peasants and civilians in Kwangju county, Kyonggi Province, rose in revolt, bitterly enraged at the piratical act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits who had expropriated the land of the peasants for a mere song and sold it, at prices ten-odd times higher than the actual cost, to the poor civilians whom they had evacuated from the town by force. The revolters put up a furious battle, playing havoc with the local puppet administrative organ and police box, burning up all the predatory documents and knocking down puppet policemen who went on the rampage to crack down on them.

On August 26, over 500 petty merchants in Pupyong-dong, Inchon City, Kyonggi Province, raided the puppet ward office in protest against the collection of exacting taxes by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. They wrecked the furnishings of the office and stoned the puppet policemen till many of them were knocked out.

Further, a mutiny broke out in the puppet army.

The puppet air force men on the Silmi-do Island in the sea off Inchon rose in an armed mutiny on August 23 and advanced as far as Seoul, killing and injuring scores of puppet police and army men who were out to put down the mutiny. By so doing they dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are working madly to provoke an aggressive war and step up fascist suppression.

Another distinctive feature in the recent struggles of the south Korean people is that the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors has been intensified still more.

Above 150 inhabitants in Kwangam-ri, Tongduchon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, fought a fierce fight on August 18 against 80-odd wolfish U.S. imperialist aggression armymen who were engrossed in murder and outrage. Earlier, on August 17, the south Korean workers employed at an organ of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in Yangju, Kyonggi Province, waged an intense sit-in struggle, protesting against the infringement of the wolfish U.S. imperialists upon human rights. On August 2 the inhabitants in Waegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, unfolded a strong mass protest struggle in denunciation of the barbarous outrages perpetrated by the wolfish U.S. imperialists. Such anti-U.S. struggles occurred one after another.

The Japanese militarists, revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, have stretched out the crooked hands of re-aggression deep into south Korea, and the indignation at them burst into a mass struggle throwing the enemy into a greater confusion.

Residents in Pusan district of South Kyongsang Province staged on September 8 a resolute demonstration struggle against the heinous criminal acts of traitor Pak Jung Hi, a pro-Japanese quisling, who had sold the Pusan Railway Hospital and a wide tract of adjacent land to the "consulate general" of the Japanese militarists and against the re-invasion scheme of the Japanese militarists.

Along with the earlier struggle in which the "charnel-house" and "memorial tower" of the Japanese militarists were torn down and set ablaze, the aforesaid struggle was an eruption of the anti-Japanese sentiments deep-seated in the minds of the south Korean people and a serious blow to the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, a pack of their running dogs.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a band of despicable traitors, squandered last year more than 12 million won of the taxes from the south Korean people in erecting a "charnel-house" at Pyokje-ri, Pyokje sub-county, Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, a house keeping the ashes of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who had died in Korea in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. They even built a "memorial tower" there. With unbearable hatred and wrath against the treacherous act of traitor Pak Jung Hi, a dyed-in-the-wool pro-Japanese bootlicker, an act the like of which is scarcely to be found for all ages, and against the reaggression of the Japanese militarists on south Korea with the traitor as their guide, young people in Seoul smashed the "charnel-house" and "memorial tower" with axes on August 19 and more than 30 old men in the city rushed out there on August 21 and set them on fire after pouring gasoline and mobile oil over them.

Militant solidarity has also been further strengthened in the south Korean people's struggle.

When professors of the Liberal Arts and Science College under Seoul University launched on August 18 a struggle demanding freedom of academic research, better treatment, etc., professors of other colleges and universities in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taejon, Taegu and Cheju-do Island came out in a joint struggle, putting up similar demands. As the professors' struggle spread all over south Korea, the teachers of primary schools and middle and high schools in different parts of south Korea joined in the struggle and fought vigorously.

In keeping with the professors' struggle, the struggle of college and university students against the fascistization and militarization of schools is going on powerfully.

The young students of many colleges and universities in various parts of south Korea including the Commercial College under Seoul University issued statements and resolutions day after day in support of the just struggle of the professors and expressed active solidarity with them and waged a persevering struggle against the criminal military education and school inspection by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Simultaneously with this, the medical workers in south Korea who had long fought for democratic rights and freedom and improvement of living conditions, have recently set out on a stubborn, collective strike struggle. The medical workers of the hospital attached to the Medical College under Seoul University called on September 4 a strike for an indefinite period and those of the "state medical centre" in Seoul sent in their resignation and went on an indefinite strike on September 10. Their struggles were followed by the struggles of the medical workers of the hospital attached to the Dental College under Seoul University, the "Sevrance" hospital attached to the Yonse University, the hospital attached to the Usok University and the puppet "police hospital." The struggle of the medical workers in Seoul spread to localities; the medical workers of the hospitals attached to medical colleges in Pusan, Taegu, Taejon, Kwangju and other places staged a powerful collective strike struggle.

The struggles of the professors of colleges and universities, teachers and students of primary schools and middle and high schools and medical workers in south Korea show that the solidarity between the various sections of south Korean people has been strengthened still more in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and, at the same time, indicate that the entire south Korean population except a handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, urgently calls for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

All these struggles of the south Korean people—an eruption of their pent-up indignation at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a pack of their running dogs,—have plunged the enemies into a whirlpool of confusion and fear.

Scared by these struggles, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the manipulation of their master U.S. imperialism have increased repressive forces and been frantically intensifying fascist suppression in an effort to curb the revolutionary advance of the south Korean people.

All the developments, however, prove that the further the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful minions, step up the policies of aggression and war and resort to fascist suppression, the fiercer becomes the struggle of the popular masses against them.

Li Jip

Friendship Visits

The delegation of the South African National Congress led by Comrade Alfred Nzo, General Secretary of the South African National Congress, arrived in Pyongyang on September 15 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

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The delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and Supreme Commander of the Liberation Army of Mozambique, which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea left Pyongyang by train on September 15.

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Malaviya, Indian permanent representative in the World Council of Peace, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on September 15 by air for a visit to our country.

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The delegation of the Finland-Korea Association headed by Anna-Lisia Jokenein, member of the parliament of the Republic of Finland and member of the Finland-Korea Association, which had been visiting our country left Pyongyang by air on September 15.

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The delegation of the Nigeria-Korea People's Friendship Society headed by P.A. Curtis Joseph, President of the Nigeria-Korea People's Friendship Society, which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Korea-Nigeria Friendship Association left Pyongyang by air on September 15.

* * *

The delegation of the Polish side to the Tenth Session of the Korea-Poland Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation headed by Tadeusz Skwivzinski, Chairman of the Polish side of the Commission and Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, left Pyongyang by air on September 15.

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The delegation of Cuban architects headed by Manuel Cesperes who is in charge of construction in the Santiago region, Cuba, which had been on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Architects' Union left Pyongyang by air on September 15.

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The "Doina" Ensemble of the Romanian Army composed of 178 members led by Major General Dinu Stelian came to Pyongyang on September 16 by special plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

* * *

Motoo Goto, managing editor of the Japanese paper Asahi Simbun, and reporters of the paper arrived in Pyongyang by train on the afternoon of September 17 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union and the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

* * *

A men's basketball team and women's volleyball team of the People's Republic of China consisting of 32 members headed by Kung Shu-hsiang, a leading member of the Peking Academy of Sports, came to Pyongyang on September 17 by train for a visit to our country.

* * *

Sen Mikami, reporter of the Japanese Kyodo News Service, arrived in Pyongyang by train on the afternoon of September 17 for a visit to our country.

Just Struggle of the People of Mozambique Will Certainly Be Crowned with Victory

September 25 is the "day of solidarity with the people of Mozambique."

On the occasion of the day, the Korean people extend militant solidarity to the people of Mozambique who are heroically fighting with arms in their hands against the Portuguese colonialists' occupation and for the liberation and independence of their country.

The armed struggle waged by the people of Mozambique today signifies an eruption of their wrath upon the centuries-long colonial oppression and plunder by the Portuguese colonialists. It is a sacred liberation struggle for the national independence and freedom of the people of Mozambique and an anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle to smash imperialism and colonialism and build a new society.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The imperialists will not give away their colonies of their own accord, nor will they make a gift of independence." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," p. 8.)

The patriots and people of Mozambique who clearly saw through the aggressive nature of the imperialists embarked upon the road of the armed struggle following the all-people uprising against the colonial rule of the Portuguese colonialists in September 1964 and are now administering telling blows to the enemy, further expanding and strengthening the armed ranks, under the leadership of the Liberation Front of Mozambique.

The guerillas of Mozambique are conducting nimble operations in the vast areas of the country—central and western, northern and northwestern parts—and thus they are dealing heavy blows to the colonialists and foiling the so-called "mopping-up operation" of the enemy.

In the liberated areas a worthwhile struggle is being waged to create a new, free and happy life of the people. The liberated areas serve as strategical points for organizing and commanding the armed struggle, as a stable rear of the guerilla struggle and as a firm base for complete liberation of the country.

The Korean people warmly hail the great successes the people of Mozambique have achieved in the struggle against the Portuguese colonialists and for national independence.

Scared by the national liberation struggle of the people of Mozambique, the Portuguese colonialists and the U.S. imperialists behind them are making desperate efforts to maintain their colonial rule at all costs. The U.S. imperialists put various kinds of murderous weapons and dollars in the hands of the Portuguese colonialists and even hurled in "NATO" forces to let them suppress the struggle of the people of Mozambique and persist in the frantic "mopping-up operations" against the liberated areas.

With no amount of armed suppression and sinister machination, however, can the enemy subdue the people of Mozambique who have risen in a just struggle or realize his wild ambition.

The struggle of the people of Mozambique is a righteous struggle for national liberation and it enjoys active support from the African people and the progressive peoples of the whole world.

The Korean people bitterly condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists for their criminal suppression and aggressive manoeuvres against the people of Mozambique.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past wage energetically the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. and anti-colonialist struggle, standing on the side of the people of Mozambique.

The just struggle of the courageous people of Mozambique who are receiving active support and encouragement from the world people will certainly be crowned with victory.

Pak Jin Su

Warmly Hail National Holiday of Mali People

The Mali people significantly greet the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali in the midst of their vigorous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the prosperity of the country.

On the occasion of the auspicious national holiday of the Mali people, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to them.

The proclamation of the Republic of Mali on September 22, 1960 was a great event which ushered in a new era in the history of the Mali people. With the founding of the Republic a broad avenue was opened up for the Mali people to create a new life as the people of an independent state after putting an end to the history of the cursed colonial slavery of the past.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy can it secure political independence, make its country rich, strong and advanced, and achieve national prosperity." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 537.)

Since the proclamation of the Republic the diligent people of Mali have energetically striven to liquidate the evil aftermath of the colonial rule, consolidate national independence and achieve the prosperity of the country, smashing at every step the repeated destructive and sabotaging activities of the enemies within and without.

As a result, the Mali people constructed many factories and enterprises including hydro-power station, textile mill, meat-processing factory and rice-cleaning mill. In the field of agriculture, too, they bent their efforts to remove the serious deformity left over by the French colonialists and develop agriculture in a many-sided way, and thus gained great success.

Under the leadership of the Military Committee of National Liberation of Mali with His Excellency Moussa Traore as its Chairman, the Mali people are now vigorously struggling for the successful carrying out of the three-year economic development plan, while consolidating the achievements made in economic construction.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes the Mali people are scoring in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country, and warmly hail them.

Today the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are engrossed in subversive and sabotaging acts in an attempt to stamp out the struggle of the Mali people for creation of a new life and bring Mali under their yoke.

By no ruse, however, can the rascals subdue the Mali people who are marching forward holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the cunning, destructive acts of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism against the Mali people and express firm solidarity with the Mali people in their just struggle for the independent development of the country.

Today the Mali people oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism and support anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples.

The Mali people give active support to the Korean people in their righteous struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from south Korea and reunifying the fatherland independently. This is a great encouragement to the struggle of our people.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Mali, which were established and are being developed daily in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle, will be further strengthened and developed in the days to come, the Korean people sincerely wish the Mali people fresher success in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

Chin Hun

Women guerillas of Mozambique fighting against Portuguese colonialists and for the sacred cause of national liberation and freedom

Japanese Militarists' Economic Expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"With a foul ambition for overseas expansion the Japanese reactionaries are now bustling about as they please in all parts of the world with impunity, under the cloak of 'peace' and 'helper,' and intensifying their economic and cultural infiltration into countries in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 103.)

As the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the Japanese militarists, who have revived under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism and at its instigation, are today stepping up economic infiltration into Asia, Africa and Latin America with a foul ambition of overseas expansion.

These skunks, harping on "aid," "joint development," "trade and economic ties," "economic and technical cooperation," are making economic infiltration into other countries by cunning means with an intention to violate the sovereignty of the "aid" recipient countries and place them under their control.

IN ASIA

The Japanese militarists of experience in protracted Asian aggression and plunder, revived and rearmed under the wings of U.S. imperialism, are carrying on economic infiltration into Asia on a fuller scale, talking about their "national strength," with a view to realizing their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." For economic infiltration, they pose as a "friend" of the Asian people and put up such spurious signs as "aid," "regional cooperation" and the like.

The Sato clique of Japan are intensifying their economic aggression in Asia, blaring that they "will start the economic development of Asia on a full scale and in the 1970's a decade of Asian development."

The Japanese militarists have 201 monopoly concerns abroad, some 60 per cent of which are in Asia.

These marauders are flaying rich raw material resources and sweating cheap labour power at their will in many Asian countries, putting the economic arteries of those countries under their fuller control.

The Japanese militarists are today making infiltration into all branches of the south Korean economy under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, arch traitors, as their guide.

In the period from 1966 to October 1969, they invested a huge capital of 653,400,000 dollars in south Korea.

Through some 200 of their firms and enterprises in south Korea the Japanese militarists now control 100 per cent of south Korea's "bonded processing industry" and vinyl chloride industry, 80 per cent of its shipbuilding industry, more than 30 per cent of its fibre industry, and have already planted their talons of aggression not only in light industry but also in heavy industry and agriculture.

The Sato clique, actively joining U.S. imperialism in its anti-China scheme, are intensifying their economic infiltration into Taiwan in league with the Chang Kai-shek clique.

The Japanese reactionaries have scores of "joint corporations" in Taiwan and plunder strategic resources by investing colossal capital there.

The Japanese militarists are also stepping up economic penetration of Southeast Asia. The Sato clique have already sunk a capital of several billion dollars in that area. Last year alone, they appropriated 42 per cent of the total amount of their overseas "aid" money for plunder of vast wealth in Southeast Asia.

Today, the Japanese militarists are penetrating into Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, India, Indonesia and many other countries; they are increasing their capital export in various forms including "reparation payment," "government credit" and establishment of "joint corporations" to more tightly control these countries economically.

Today Japanese monopoly capital conducts its economic penetration of Southeast Asia particularly through the cunning method of forming economic organizations in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

Japanese monopoly capital, with the support of the U.S. imperialists, has cooked up such aggressive regional organizations comprising Southeast Asian countries as the "Ministerial Council for Southeast Asian Development," the "Southeast Asian Agricultural Development Council" and the "Asian Development Bank" and concocted regional aggressive pacts among the said countries, and is stepping up its economic infiltration into member countries in the name of "joint development" and "regional economic cooperation."

Japanese monopoly capital today controls 100 per cent of iron ore export, 53 per cent of timber export and 20 per cent of tin export in Malaysia, 80 per cent of timber and copper ore export in the Philippines, 30 per cent of rubber export in Thailand, and is gradually seizing economic arteries of many other countries.

In the period from 1965 to 1968, Japanese monopolies made enormous profits of 635,000,000 dollars from Thailand.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists sweat Southeast Asian peoples by the cruel method of paying woefully low wages in pursuit of their profits. The profits they obtain from this area are more than 50 per cent of capital invested.

Actively backing up the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive war in Indochina, the rascals are also undertaking in South Viet Nam, Cambodia the most lucrative enterprises, whatever they may be.

A few facts mentioned above are more than enough to show clearly that the "aid" given by the Japanese militarists to the Asian countries is a pure tool for exploitation and plunder and a noose of aggression and enslavement, and to prove how cunningly and frantically the revived Japanese militarists are trying to make Asian countries economically dependent on Japan and realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Today, the Japanese reactionaries are intensifying their economic infiltration into African countries, raving that they must "carve out a way corresponding to the 1970's in Japan's relations with Africa" and "open Japan's new era in Africa."

The Japanese militarists have made their way into Africa with their "aid" as a bait and are striking their talons of aggression deep into African countries, establishing there the "model area for development" to spread an illusion about Japanese monopoly capital. They have already granted "credits" of billions of yen to many African countries, station there their "advisors" and "overseas cooperation service corps" and have many companies in African countries. They are intensifying economic infiltration through "technical centres" set up in a number of African countries including Kenya and Ghana.

Seven Japanese monopoly concerns including the "Japan Mining Company" have recently crept into the Congo(K) and are now frantically engaged in surveying and exploiting new copper mines while actively "promoting railway construction projects."

Japanese monopolies gain profits of more than 100,000,000 dollars every year from non-equivalent exchange with African countries and plunder them of their precious wealth.

Japanese monopolies which have not petroleum resources at home are looting a colossal volume of oil resources of the Near and Middle East hand in glove with U.S. and British oil companies, and their oil import from this area accounts for 90.4 per cent of Japan's total oil import.

Japanese monopolies have set up recently their Arabian oil company in Saudi Arabia and Kewait and invested more than 200,000,000 dollars, and are running wild to plunder more oil.

The crafty Japanese militarists are now resorting to all manner of cunning means to make economic infiltration into more countries in that part of the world for further intensifying their plunder.

IN LATIN AMERICA

Today the Japanese militarists are stretching out their tentacles of economic aggression to Latin America.

Prattling that they should "play a more active role in developing Latin America," the Japanese reactionaries are now scheming to increase their investment in that area to four billion dollars by 1975.

More than 50 Japanese monopoly concerns including the "Nissan Automobile Company," "Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industry Company," "Hitachi Works" and monopoly concerns under "Mitsubishi" and "Mitsui" financial groups are now on the rampage to establish their footholds for economic aggression in Latin America.

Japanese monopoly capitalists are increasing their capital export mainly to more than ten Latin-American countries including Brazil, Argentina and Dominica. And the direct capital investment by the rascals in that area reached 513,000,000 dollars as of the end of 1969, that is, four times that in 1965.

Along with capital investment, the Japanese monopoly capitalists plunder the Latin-American peoples of their vast wealth through non-equivalent trade. In 1969 alone, the marauders obtained colossal surplus profits from their export of commodities worth 944,000,000 dollars to this continent.

Furthermore, the sly Sato reactionary clique subject the peoples of this area to double exploitation; they make in Japan goods from raw materials taken from Latin America and sell them to the Latin-American peoples at high price. In 1968 the Japanese monopolies got immense profits in Latin America by manufacturing textiles worth some 80,000,000 dollars from cotton and wool they brought for mere song from that area and dumping them.

* * *

The Japanese militarists' economic aggression in Asia, Africa and Latin America vividly shows to what extent they are getting wild to realize their ambition of overseas expansion, with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

All facts prove that the Japanese militarists, together with the U.S. imperialists, are the blood-sucker cruelly exploiting and plundering the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the heinous enemy of the tri-continental peoples.

The Asian and world peoples must heighten vigilance against the aggressive acts of the Japanese militarists and chop off their black tentacles of economic expansion.

Chin Bang Hun

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